

A few inaccuracies are noted which will no doubt be corrected in the second edition. Thus we find the normal body temperature stated as 37.5°C ; "osteolin" is mentioned, presumably in error for "ostelin," and "erradicate" also appears.

The difficulty of expressing scientific facts in simple language is probably responsible for such statements as—"The points to be remembered about starches as foodstuffs are that they are deficient in vitamins, proteins, fats, and mineral salts," and "When there is deficiency of iodine due to the lack in food or in water, the thyroid gland becomes enlarged, giving rise to the condition known as goitre. Where the iodine deficiency disease appears in adults, it is known as myxoedema. Both conditions are cured by iodine given as a salt (sodium or potassium iodide)."

Despite these slight imperfections, this little book, although intended for the lay public, can be thoroughly recommended as affording valuable information on many problems met with in the daily work of every general medical practitioner.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY. Edited by John Glaister, M.D., D.Sc., B.L. 1938. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. Sixth Edition. Pp. 748. Figs. 107, coloured plates 2. Price 42s.

Glaister's textbook on Medical Jurisprudence is now one of the few dependable books published in this country, on what has already become a highly specialised branch of medicine. The present edition, edited by the able son of the distinguished author of earlier editions, will still further enhance its reputation. It has been brought up to date with chapters on such things as the use of filtered ultra-violet light in the detection of concealed seminal stains; on the facts of finger prints and other anthropometric methods on the identification of living persons. The findings of recent cases have been carefully sifted, and where useful lessons have been learned these have been incorporated throughout the text. The findings in the now celebrated Ruxton case have formed texts for many new features, particularly in the chapter dealing with identity of the dead. These new cases, however, are given their proper perspective, and older, what might almost be called classical, cases are still used to illustrate the methods recommended.

In a book of so many excellencies it is difficult to find anything to criticise, and it seems a pity that even minor criticisms should be raised; but even the most friendly reviewer could not fail to remark on the old-fashioned description given of the eruption of teeth, or on the very unscientific account given on the sexing of long bones.

Section II of the book is devoted to Toxicology. It contains not only an account of poisons and their actions, but also a short and valuable extract of the main points of the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

SICK CHILDREN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Third Edition (revised).

By Donald Paterson, B.A., M.D. 1938. London: Cassell & Co. Pp. 604. Figs. 75. Price 12s. 6d.

This book can be thoroughly recommended to student and practitioner as an excellent work on "sick children." The fact that it has reached its third edition shows that it has been fully appreciated by the profession. This last edition has been revised, and recent advances which have found a permanent place in paediatrics have been added.

Such diseases as the anaemias, *sonne* dysentery, antritis, to mention a few, have received special attention, while chemo-therapy has been included in suitable places.

A notable feature in this edition is the valuable bibliography which is found through the text, so that any one interested in certain conditions may pursue the subject further.

The chapters on infant feeding are particularly well done, and the practitioner will find an excellent catalogue of practically every patent food with its analysis.

The book is a handy size and is profusely illustrated. The only criticism that one can make is the small type used in some of the chapters. One wonders why such economy should be practised, for any gain in the size of the book is more than balanced by the unpleasantness of straining to read it. Doubtless this will be attended to in future editions, possibly at the expense of some of the more obvious illustrations.